aliciae does not flare except to a slight degree at the base and resembles in appearance the aperture of *Planorbis scalaris* (Jay).

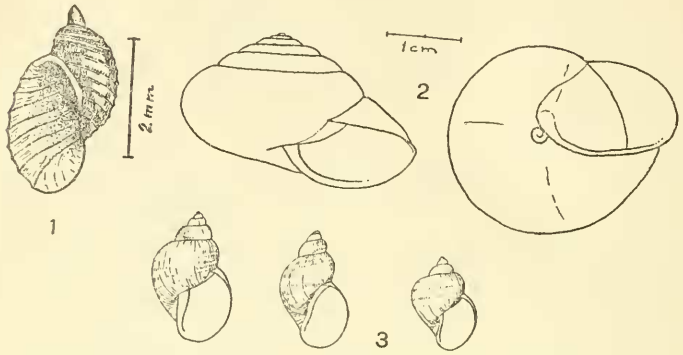

Fig. 1. *Bulinus hirasei* Clench. Fig. 2. *Monadenia fidelis celeuthia* Berry. Fig. 3. *Lymnæa hedleyi* F. C. Baker.

At the suggestion of Dr. Bryant Walker, I take pleasure in naming this species after the late Y. Hirase, who has done so much to increase our knowledge of the Japanese fauna.

A NEW OREGONIAN SUBSPECIES OF MONADENIA FIDELIS

BY S. STILLMAN BERRY, REDLANDS, CALIFORNIA

Monadenia fidelis celeuthia new subspecies. Fig. 2.

Diagnosis: Shell of but moderate size and heaviness, conic, usually fairly well elevated; umbilicate, the umbilicus narrowly permeable to the apex, and having a diameter varying from $\frac{1}{9}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ the maximum diameter of the shell.

Whorls usually about $6\frac{1}{2}$, the last with the superior portion descending rather abruptly in front. *Aperture* ovate, deflected from the vertical axis about 45–50°, the lower border scarcely flattened. Peristome but little everted or thickened above, but more so below and quite strongly reflected over the margin of the umbilicus, the edges converging and connected across the whorl by a thin whitish callus.

Sculpture of nepionic whorls badly eroded in all specimens seen, but evidently consisting of a very fine and close papillation minutely grilled out by very fine retractively slanting grooves, the descending ones being a trifle the more distinct. Lines of growth on succeeding whorls very strongly developed, wholly dominating the delicate system of grooved-out spiral sculpturing which covers the entire surface of the shell, and can readily be discerned by the naked eye, although a little less distinct below.

Color of base varying from chestnut to a dark liver brown, the spire variously toned on clouded sayal brown to snuff brown. Periphery conspicuously decorated with a sharp spiral band of bright seal brown about 2 mm. wide, set off both above and below by a similar or more often somewhat narrower band of warm buff or sayal brown, the upper of which may blend insensibly into the ground color of the spire or be set off by a narrower and relatively inconspicuous band of hazel. Some specimens, including the type, show two or three narrow hazel bands which continue nearly to the apex of the spire, while one specimen from Prospect has the lower buff band in its turn set off from the chestnut base by a narrow band of hazel.

Measurements:

	Max. Diam. mm.	Min. Diam. mm.	Alt.	Diam. Umbilicus mm.	No. of Whorls mm.
Type, from Trail	30.1	25.1	19.3	2.8	3½
Paratype	29.6	25.0	19.3	2.6	6⅓
Paratype	28.2	23.2	18.0	2.9	6
Paratype	27.8	23.7	18.8	2.3	6½
Paratype	27.2	22.5	17.3	2.4	6
Prospect	29.3	24.6	19.3	3.2	6¾
Prospect	27.7	23.3	19.7	2.7	6½

Type: Cat. 6205 Berry Collection. *Paratypes* in Cat. 6206 of same collection as well as Cat. 2237 in the collection of Mr. Allyn G. Smith.

Type locality: Trail, Rogue River Valley, Jackson County, Oregon; 6 specimens; Allyn G. Smith, 8: VIII: 1920.

Remarks: This very handsome small race of *fidelis* seems well set off from the typical form not only by its small size, thinner shell, and less conical spire, but by the prevalence of multiple banding. In general appearance it resembles some of the more southern members of the genus more than any other Oregon or Washington form I have seen. All the characters noted are very constant in the material in hand indicating that a well-marked race is represented. Two specimens taken farther up the valley at Prospect, Oregon, have, however, a notably wider umbilicus than those from Trail. Otherwise they are very similar. The banding details are unusually beautiful.

EXACT LOCALITIES OF CERTAIN CALIFORNIA LAND SNAILS

BY G. DALLAS HANNA

Through an oversight in the transmission of specimens which Dr. Pilsbry recently studied (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Vol. 78, 1926, pp. 477–488) certain pertinent data as to localities were omitted. Owing to the tendency toward colonization among the California land snails, it is always desirable to record collecting stations as exactly as possible.

Helminthoglypta contracostae Pilsbry. One lot is given as from "Clear Lake, Lake Co., Calif." Plate 37, fig. 8, No. 22886, Calif. Acad. Sci.; this series is from a small wooded island very near the southern end of the lake, about one-fourth mile north of the outlet. Another lot, Plate 37, figs. 9–11, No. 22899 (C. A. S.) is from a knoll in the marshland just west of the outlet of the lake.

Helminthoglypta nickliniana anachoreta (W. G. Binney). The lot of shells from "Upper Lake, Lake County, Calif.", No. 22904 (C. A. S.) is from the rocky wooded land about four miles above the town of "Upper Lake," which is at the north end of Clear Lake; a large stream enters the lake from the north and a road follows the west side of this stream. The shells were collected along the west side of the road.